British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 724.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

From the Gaceta of 26th ult.

"H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. John Henry Mandeville, Esq., gave a splendid ball on the night of the 24th inst., in celebration of the happy anniversary of the coronation and accession to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland of H. M. Victoria the 1st. On so gratifying an occasion, H. E. Mr. Mandeville entertained in the most amiable and urbane manner a select company of ladies and gentlemen invited to this sumptuous demonstration. There were present at it the gentlemen of the Corps Diplomatique, the Ministers of State, the Inspector General, the Chief of Police, several Generals and other Chiefs of the army of the Province, various officers of the vessels of war of friendly nations anchored in the port, and distinguished foreign individuals as well as those of the country. A brilliant and respectable assemblage of foreign and native ladies, heightened the splendor and magnificence of the ball. The *Señorita Doña Manuelita de Rosas*, the worthy daughter of H.E. the Governor, and other ladies of his family also attended.

"The ball-rooms blazing with a multitude of artificial lights and fitted up with magnificence and elegance presented a most animated and pleasing scene of rejoicing and splendor.

"An excellent orchestra diffused harmony and excited the most pleasing emotions. The British and Argentine National airs were performed at the commencement of the ball.

"H. E. Mr. Mandeville solicitous in his attentions and urbanity traversed the saloons complimenting the ladies and gentlemen, who were highly delighted with his amiability and courtesy.

"The most punctilious circumspection reigned throughout, but detracted nothing from the hilarity and gaiety of the dance.

"Two sumptuous tables were laid out, one with refreshments, the other in *ambigu* style containing the most exquisite liqueurs and delicate viands. The ladies and gentlemen were served with abundance and magnificence.

"In front of the saloon were placed the portrait of H. M. Queen Victoria, and the British and Argentine flags tastefully united.

"The night was passed in the most agreeable manner. The ball concluded at break of day; and will be ever gratefully remembered; inasmuch as all participated in the jubilee which the object of this splendid demonstration inspired, and felt the most lively pleasure for the cordial attentions and elegant manners of H.E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. Mr. Mandeville."

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

27th ult. The French schooner of war Eclair arrived last evening from Colonia. The Perle's launch and 3 armed whale boats were cruising to the S. last night. The whale boats returned—the launch went to the N.

28th. The Eclair sailed during the last night. Two armed whale boats sailed to the S. to day and returned to the outer roads.

29th. Two launches and two whale boats were cruising last night S. and N. They all returned on board during the day, in compliance with recall signals displayed from the three blockading vessels. The boats from the N. it would seem had caught a gudgeon in their cruise in the shape of a skiff, which they had in tow. A French launch arrived from Martin Garcia.

30th. A launch and a whale boat were cruising to the S. last night and returned. Two armed whale boats sailed to the N. The Perle's launch which had been absent since the 27th, came in this morning from the N. with two prize boats towing astern. About 10 a.m. a French launch and one of their whale boats came off the Retiro and so near to shore that two shots were fired at them from some guns of the marine artillery, which had been brought on the beach. The boats then retired to the outer roads. We are not aware of the object they had in view, unless it was to reconnoitre a merchant whale boat which was coming along shore and which afterwards came to the mole.

1st inst. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising to the N. and a launch and a whale boat to the S. last night, and returned to the outer roads this morning.

Three French launches left the outer roads this afternoon and anchored to the S.

The state of the atmosphere allowed us to have a distinct view of Colonia to day. Two vessels were off that port, one of them appeared to be a French brig.

2nd. The Perle's launch arrived from the N. A French launoh with a boat in tow, was seen coming from the San Isidro coast and steering towards Martin Garcia.

This morning at break of day a French launch and a whale boat were to the S. E. in which direction they had been cruising all night. Outside but at a considerable distance from them were two boats (apparently merchant boats) pulling towards shore it being calm. On seeing the French boats the two strangers put about, hoisted sail, and pulled away as hard as they could down the river, followed by five French boats, viz:—the two above-mentioned and a launch and two whale boats from the outer roads, all of which commenced a general chase pursuant to signal from the Triomphant. The pursued and the pursuers were soon out of sight. A thick haze came on in the afterneon.

3rd. The 5 French boats noticed above, returned to outer roads to day with a small balandra in company supposed a prize. The two boats followed yesterday are said to be those of the Marion going to Ensenada. A whale boat was cruising last night to the S. and returned to outer roads this morning.

This day (4th inst.) completes the 830th day of the blockade.

At mid-night on the 24th ult., a merchant schooner grounded off San Isidro. At break of day on the 25th a balandra was seen making for the San Isidro coast, pursued and fired at by four French boats, she however got in and with the schooner was protected by some militiamen who promptly assembled on the beach and opened a smart fire of musquetry on the French, who then retired, and the two craft discharged cargo.

The French fired about 30 shots from their swivel guns, some of which fell on shore but caused no damage, the object of the French appearing to be rather to cripple the craft in question than any thing else. Be as it may, we are informed by a gentleman who witnessed the scene that the militiamen displayed great enthusiasm and returned the French fire with spirit.

It is said the blockaders are going to extend their line, and separate their vessels stationed off this port, and that acting upon the proposed system the Triomphant has taken her present southerly berth. It is added that they expect another square rigged vessel from Montevideo to be placed off Point Quilmes.

It would require a great portion of the navy of France effectually to blockade the *littoral* of the River Plate.

On the anniversary of St. John, and of St. Peter and St. Paul, a domestic amusement something like that of our *Twelfth Night* is customary in this country. On the former sweethearts are drawn for, and on the latter gossips. Tickets with poetical inscriptions in the fashion of our conversation cards are drawn with each name. We are not aware whether *we* have had any luck in the lottery of love, but are gratified with the knowledge that a most amiable *comadre* has fallen to our share this year. The following tickets, the inscriptions of which are traced by the hand of a well known talented lady have been kindly forwarded to us, as the exchange of compliments between ourselves and esteemed *Comadre*. However—all who know us will doubt the application of the words put into our mouth.

Compadre.

No es mi pasion el amor,
  Tampoco las diversiones:
Solo aspiro á conservar
  Unos buenos patacones.

Comadre.

Vaya Vd. por su camino,
  Caballero Trobador;
Y no meta á su Comadre
  En sus enredos de amor.

If under the present circumstances of the country, the public would abstain from the use of various *unnecessary* articles, and substitute others more conducive to health, they would save their money, evince their patriotism, and aid the currency by preventing the necessity of remitting to Montevideo those large sums which are continually sent thither in payment for what are called *comestibles* and *caldos*.

For example—

For tea, coffee and yerba	Substitute warm milk or *caldo*.
For wine and spirits	Water alone, or water slightly tinged with wine or spirits.
For sugar and tobacco	Nothing. We recommend total abstinence therefrom.

The ladies might lend a hand as it regards smoking. A little pouting on their part would effect wonders, and gain for them lovers with clean teeth and sweet breath.

The Weather this week has been less cold than the preceding one. Thermometer 48 to 54.

Official Documents.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

The *Gaceta* of 2nd inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of the 19th ult.

BRITISH MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Buenos Ayres, June 22, 1840.

Pursuant to public advertisement, a General Meeting of the friends of the British Medical Dispensary was this evening held at the School Rooms of the British Episcopal Church.

THOMAS DUGUID, Esq., in the Chair.

The Report of the Provisional Committee having been read by the Rev. William Brown, and the articles of the Constitution having been considered *seriatim* by the Meeting, it was moved by Mr. Sheridan, and seconded by Mr. Gilpin, that tho whole be approved of, which was unanimousiy agreed to.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Mr. Davidson.

That the following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Management for the current year, viz :— Messrs. William Steward, P. C. Dick, Thomas Jones, Robert M'Clymont, Robert Hudson and Thomas Bell.

On the motion of Mr. Gilpin, seconded by Mr. W. S. Wilson.

That in terms of the XII. article of the Constitution, Mr. Sheridan be chosen a Member of the Board of Trustees.

On the motion of Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Mr. Steadman.

That the Report of the Provisional Committee, the Constitution of the Dispensary, and the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the British Packet.

The thanks of the Meeting were in conolusion unanimously voted to Mr. Duguid for his conduct in the Chair.

REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMIMTEE.

The Report presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Friendly Society, exhibited a summary view of the principles on which public charity ought to be administered, and by their application to the constitution and history of the society proved the expediency of reconstructing it on a new basis. It farther pointed out the true objects of public charity, and recommended as the soundest and most efficient exercise of the Society's bounty its exclusive appropriation in future to the relief of the destitute sick. It was accordingly resolved on the strength of this representation to constitute the British Friendly Society a Medical Dispensary, having for its object the relief of destitute sick British subjects by means of medical advice and medicines, and the present Committee were appointed provisionally to prepare a draft of a Constitution adapted to this new form and design of the Institution. Circumstances have delayed the execution of this task much longer than was originally contemplated, but at length they are happy to submit to this Meeting the Rules which seem to them on a careful consideration of the subject proper to be adopted. And they beg at the same time to accompany them with the following explanatory observations.

One object which the Committee have aimed at in framing these Regulations is simplicity in the management of the Society. A multiplicity of offices is not requisite either for the despatch of its business or as a means of patronage. Giving to the operations of the Dispensary the utmost latitude which the extent of the community may demand the time and labour necessary for their management must long be trivial. The functions of Treasurer and Secretary are therefore proposed to be united.—Charity appeals to no particular class or profession—it is neither aristocratic nor democratic—it is neither English nor Scotch--Episcopalian nor Presbyterian --it knows nothing of *esprit de corps* or distinctiveness of creed. All may engage in the work of beneficence without offence to any peculiarity—in every plan therefore for conducting it it ought obviously to be a prime endeavour to secure as far as possible the co-operation of all. With this view we create no offices but such as are absolutely requisite for the due transaction of business—we allow no distinctions merely honorary to avoid even the semblance of patronage. The British Medical Dispensary is no sectarian or exclusive measure, it at once invites all to its support and admits all to its benefit. An array of names to give respectability and weight to a cause while the management of it is left to the industry and spirit of one or two is a mere delusion. He is the most influential patron of any public institution who most zealously and assiduously devotes himself to its business.

Subscribers in general are more inclined to give their money than their personal attentions in aid of any public object, and thus it never ceases to be a difficulty in choosing managers to find a sufficient number possessing the requisite zeal and activity. Some in consequence advocate the expediency of large committees, whereby the chances in favour of efficient members are increased, while others as strongly recommend them to be small, both because the necessary number is thus more easily obtained, and in as much as all must act, it becomes imperative to choose only *the qualified* whereby the management of the business is not left to chance. The latter plan has been preferred in the case of the Dispensary, and the number of the Committee limited to six. A limited executive besides has this advantage over a numerous one, that it transacts its business more harmoniously and more expeditiously.

Another leading object of the Provisional Committee in framing the Rules has been to give the widest possible extension to the benefit of the Society. With this view they propose a very low rate of subscription—and give to the lowest subscriber an unlimited right of recommendation. The nature of the charity demands and justifies this course. In the case of pecuniary relief the risk of misapplication from the known tendency of applicants to imposition calls for circumspection in the administrators. The natural consequence on their part is a tendency to narrow and circumscribe the field of their bounty--to admit as few as possible to its benefits—to stint and grudge their beneficence, fearful of abuse to the hazard perhaps in some instances of damaging the relief they afford, and most certainly of depriving the act of the spontaneity and graciousness indispenpensable to the character and pleasurableness of true charity. In the case of Medical relief it is wholly the reverse—there is no need of caution against the arts of the impostor. Sickness will not be feigned when there is no pecuniary benefit to be derived from it—the sick will not swallow more drugs or submit to more painful operations than is absolutely *needful*—there need be no restriction therefore on the most unbounded privilege of recommendation. But more, it is expedient to hold out inducements and to afford facilities to a community to make application for medical aid. From the general ignorance that exists in regard to all that concerns health—from the very limited degree to which medical knowledge has yet spread among the people, there can be no doubt that there is nothing like a due attention paid to the ailments, infirmities and accidents which prevail among the great body of any community--a rational alarm in the case of sickness is seldom felt soon enough--early symptoms--the first stages of a malady from want of knowledge and discernment in the parties themselves are either wholly overlooked or despised and not perhaps in manifold cases till the evil has reached a malignity which defies cure is any serious effort made to obtain proper advice and effective aid. In these circumstances far from restricting the exercise of medical charity every facility ought to be afforded to it--every inducement ought to be held out to the poor and necessitous to avail themselves of it—it should be brought home to their doors and obtruded on their notice—*far from* being *grudgingly* or *hesitatingly* bestowed every call for it ought to be responded to with a generous and hearty good will.

The scope which the relief of sickness thus affords for the play of the essential elements of charity, good-will, liberality, sympathy, beautifully demonstrates the sousdness of its application by public measures to this class of suffering.

A prominent feature of the Constitution it will be observed is the provision it makes for a permanent fund. The Annual Report of the British Friendly Society adverted to the respective advantages of the two methods of maintaining public charitable institutions by annual subscription and permanent endowment. Both methods are contemplated by the Provisional Committee, but their chief anxiety is that a considerable fund should be ultimately accumulated. And for this end they propose to cast the Dispensary wholly dependent on annual subscription in the mean time and to forego the use of the existing fund that the contemplated amount may be more rapidly realized. Their confidence in the efficiency of annual subscription induces them to venture this step—the subscription list of the late British Friendly Society certainly does not authorise such confidence, but they cannot for a moment doubt that if the demands on the Society be seen at the conclusion of the year to exceed the usual contributions, a corresponding generosity will be manifested on the part of the public. No stronger proof of the use of the Institution and no more appropriate or urgent appeal could be made in its behalf than an excess of demand for its aid. The charity of the British residents they are persuaded only requires to be stimulated by an adequate object--let it appear that there is need for the aid dispensed by the Society and it will be furnished. But if the method of annual support be sound and efficient now it may be argued it must be sound and efficient always, and the benevolence of the community may always be relied on with confidence. This is most readily granted and supersedes the necessity of resorting to a permanent fund as a means of ordinary maintenance. But the object of the contemplated accumulation is not so much a provision for the ordinary as the extraordinary expenses of the Institution. On many accounts it is not desirable to dispense with regular appeals to the public sympathies and the proposed arrangement for the creation of a fund does not contemplate such an independence as to place the Dispensary above the need of the annual contributions of the community. The projectors of the present measure look to something far more effective and important than what it now is--they look forward to the time when the extension of the community and the consequent demands of the necessitous will justify measures of a larger scale and a more expensive character, when it may be expedient and requisite to provide building funds for a Hospital and respectable salaries for medical practitioners and attendants. For such ends annual subscription alone cannot be relied on. The appeal of distress will be answered when the claims of professional merit will be passed in silence—a subscription will be given to nurse and tend the destitute and the dying when it would be denied to maintain the rank or the comfort of the medical practitioner. It is never expedient therefore in the case of hospitals that the payment of the requisite salaries or indeed of any expense not incurred immediately on account of the patients should *seem* to fall on the current contributions of the community.

The existence of a fund for building or purchasing the requisite accommodation will *hasten* the establishment of a Hospital, whereas leave the necessary expenses to be provided by immediate subscription and the undertaking may be postponed indefinitely. It is an additional recommendation of the proposed fund that the liberality of the British Government in some measure guarantees its success. By the Consular Act of Parliament passed in the reign of George IV., provision is made for the establishment of Hospitals at foreign ports on the same terms as for the establishment of Churches and Burial Grounds, and it is to be presumed that when our circumstances demand such an Institution the benefit thus provided will be extended to us. Neither therefore is the amount we require to amass so formidable nor the date when it may be realized so distant as at all to discourage or damp the effort.

But why not leave the necessity to be provided for when it arises—do we not perform our part when we relieve the immediate distress—when an expensive hospital establishment comes to be requisite and it is demanded by the urgency of the community to possess the entire services of medical practitioners and subordinate officers why not leave the community *of the day to provide them*. Social institutions are the fruit of time--they grow up to strength and use gradually, our future necessities therefore will be the more effectually supplied that we begin their provision now. If men besides were to live ouly for themselves and their own day where had been many of our own social *blessings*—one generation must sow that succeeding generations may reap. In the small fund already existing a foundation is laid were it not at once unwise and unfeeling to throw away the opportunity of rearing on it a permanent structure.

The arrangement proposed for the management of the permanent fund it is hoped will commend itself to general approval as calculated at once to give the cause weight and security. The Committee are happy to mention that the nomination of the Chairman of the Committee of British Merchants as one of the Trustees *ex-officio*, has in terms of the following letter from the Chairman met the entire concurrence of that body.

Buenos Ayres, March 20, 1840.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th instant, enclosing copy of a Resolution of the Provisional Committee of the British Medical Dispensary and a copy of the proposed Constitution of the Dispensary, both of which have been submitted to the Committee of British Merchants, and I have received their instructions to inform you that they willingly accede to the wish of tho Provisional Committee, viz :--that their Chairman should act *ex-officio* as ono of the Trustees of the permanent fund of the British Medical Dispensary.

I remain with great respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS DUGUID, Chairman.

To the Rev. William Brown.

The immediate object of the Institution is to furnish medical advice and medicines to the destitute sick, and the Constitution has been framed mainly with reference to this object. But the Committee cannot omit this opportunity of adverting to other purposes which the establishment of the Dispensary may serve quite in keeping with the main design, subordinate perhaps but eminently subservient to it. In the hands of intelligent and spirited managers it may be made indirectly the means of furnishing a valuable collection of medical statistics and of diffusing through the community much information on the subject of medicine and health.

The first may very easily be accomplished by making it a necessary part of the duty of the visiting Physician to furnish the Society with as full a record as possible of the cases recommended to his care. Many interesting and important results might be gathered in course of time from such a record—*important* at once to the medical practitioner and the philanthropist. It cannot be doubted that specialties in climate--in pursuit and manners must influence the state of health and modify the character of disease, an extended record of the facts occurring in the course of medical practice might do much to determine these modifications in this place, and to furnish much valuable instruction both in a scientific and moral point of view. The formation of such a record the present Committee would therefore recommend to the Managers of the Institution as one of the most useful objects to which their labour and attention could be directed.

The other purpose referred to--the diffusion of medical knowledge in the community seems equally within the power of the Managing Committee, and is equally compatible with the object of the Institution. Perhaps medical science is less generally diffused among the great bulk of the people than most other sciences, at least most others that have so immediate reference to the wants and the well being of man. The Mechanical, Mathematical, Political, Economical sciences have long been branches of popular instruction, and one

of the leading objects of cheap publication is to circulate general and scientific information. But Medical science is still in a great degree a hid treasure. The jealousy on the part of the profession of the revelation of their art to the vulgar is now however happily giving way, and medical men are beginning to devote themselves as zealously to enlighten the world in their department as others. They no longer dread a patients knowledge of the principles of their art. And perhaps the best auxiliary of medical practice is sound medical knowledge on the part of patients. Let the causes of disease—the principles of the healing art—the nature of the human system be more generally known and understood and patients and nurses will be found to cooperate more zealously and rationally with the attendant physician—the diffusion of medical knowledge will never supersede the necessity of medical advice it will only add weight to that advice and give the practitioner a security that his instructions will be complied with. "Let it not be said that "knowledge of this description is superfluous, for "society groans under the load of suffering inflicted "by causes susceptible of removal but left in opera-"tion in consequence of ignorance of our own struc-"ture and of the relations of the different parts of "the system to each other and to external objects. "Every medical man must have felt and lamented "the ignorance so generally prevalent in regard to "the simplest functions of the animal system and "the consequent absence of the judicious co-operation "of friends in the care and cure of the sick. From "unacquaintance with the commonest facts in phy-"siology or incapability of appreciating their import-"ance, men of much good sense in every other res-"pect not only subject themselves unwittingly to "the active causes of disease but give their sanction "to laws and practice destructive equally to life and "to morality, and which if they saw them in their "true light they would shrink from countenancing in "the slightest degree."

"Were the intelligent classes of society better ac-"quainted with the functions of the human body and "the laws by which they are regulated—the sources "of much suffering would be dried up and the happi-"ness of the community at large be essentially pro-"moted. Medical men would no longer be consulted "so exclusively for the cure of disease but would "also be called upon to advise regarding the best "means of strengthening the constitution from an "early period against any accidental or hereditary "susceptibility which might be ascertained to exist. "More attention would be paid to the preservation "of health than is at present practicable, and the "medical man would then be able to advise with in-"creased effect because he would be proportionally "well understood and his counsel in so far at least "as it was based on accurate observation and a right "application of principles would be perceived to be "not a mere human opinion but in reality an expo-"sition of the will and intentions of a beneficent "Creator, and would therefore be felt as carrying "with it an authority to which as the mere dictum "of a fallible fellow creature it can never be consi-"dered as entitled."

"Some practitioners I am aware object to unpro-"fessional persons attempting to make themselves "acquainted with the structure and functions of the "human body, and in practice think it best never to "give any explanation to the patient of the princi-"ples on which it is proposed to conduct the treat-"ment. But generally speaking it will be found "that the cheerful co-operation of the patient is "never so effectually secured as by addressing his "understanding and giving him an intelligible inte-"rest in what is proposed for his relief." *

That the Managing Committee of the Dispensary should devote a share of their attention and their funds to the diffusion of just information on the subject of health would seem therefore quite compatible with the object of the Institution. The variety of cheap manuals which are now to be obtained on the various branches of the science affords every facility for the accomplishment of this object. The application of a small portion of the funds to the purchase and circulation of some of the most approved of these Tracts would confer a benefit on the community.

The mode of charity proposed to be pursued by the British Medical Dispensary appears to be open to no rational objection--it is a sound and efficient exercise of beneficence. There never can be a doubt of the real benefit conferred in healing the sick, and therefore there ought never to be a scruple on the part of the benevolent to support and patronize any measure which has this for its end. Here there is no need of caution or reserve, charity can never be misapplied so long as it is strictly directed to this object. Let the managers of this Institution therefore spare no pains to make the public acquainted with its design, above all let them give the widest publicity to the extent and the nature of the demands made upon them from time to time and never will adequate resources be wanting. Every visit the institution makes to a sick bed is truly a visit of mercy--every pang it alleviates—every wound it heals is truly an act of mercy, the least of which is worth all the sacrifices which its support can demand.

* The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and to the improvement of Physical and Mental education. By Andrew Combe, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen in Scotland and consulting Physician to the King and Queen of the Belgians.

RULES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Designation.

I. The Institution shall be denominated the British Medical Dispensary.

Object.

II. The object of the Institution shall be to furnish Medical advice and Medicines to destitute sick British subjects.

Funds.

III. The current expenses of the Institution shall in the mean time be provided for by annual contribution.

Qualification and Rights of Subscribers.

IV. The payment of Ten Dollars annually shall constitute a Subscriber.

V. Every Subscriber shall be entitled to recommend any number of cases to the benefit of the Dispensary.

VI. Every Donor of 25 Dollars or upwards shall be entitled to recommend any number of cases to the benefit of the Dispensary during the space of one year.

VII. Recommendations of cases may be addressed to any Member of the Committee of Management.

Management.

VIII. The business of the Institution shall be conducted by a Committee of six, chosen at the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers, including a President and Treasurer, who shall also as Secretary--three to form a quorum.

Meetings.

IX. A General Meeting of the Subscribers shall be held annually in the month of January, to receive the Report of the Committee of Management and to elect the Committee for the current year.

X. The President or any member of the Committee by requisition to the President may at any time call a Meeting of the Committee.

Permanent Fund.

XI. The Fund at present in the Savings' Bank of this City belonging to the late British Friendly Society shall be appropriated to the use of the British Medical Dispensary, and as the foundation of a Permanent Fund shall be placed under the care of five Trustees, to be managed to the best of their judgment with a view to security and accumulation.

XII. The Chaplain of the British Episcopal Church, the Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Chairman of the Committee of British Merchants, the Treasurer of the Dispensary, *ex officio*, and one Subscriber chosen at the Annual General Meeting, shall constitute the Board of Trustees.

XIII. All donations shall go to the augmentation of the Permanent Fund.

XIV. The Permanent Fund shall in no respect be applied to the use of the Dispensary till it has reached the amount of 25,000 dollars currency, on reaching said amount it shall be in the power of a General Meeting of the Subscribers to determine its appropriation.

XV. The Trustees shall report the state of the Fund every six months to the Committee of Management, who shall embody these statements in their Annual Report to the Subscribers.

Funeral Expenses.

XVI. The Committee may in cases of known necessity make such allowances towards funeral expenses as they may judge convenient, provided always that the funerals so aided be conducted on the most economical scale and that the allowance furnished by the Committee never exceed the purchase of a coffin and the payment of a conveyance to the Cemetery at the lowest rate.

Trustees of Permanent Fund.

Rev. Messrs. William Armstrong and William Brown, Messrs. Thomas Duguid, Peter Sheridan and P. C. Dick.

Committee of Management for the current year.

Mr. Robert Hudson, Chairman; Mr. P. C. Dick, Treasurer and Secretary; Messrs. William Steward, Thomas Jones, Robert M'Clymont and Thomas Bell.

Physician.

Dr. William Robertson, 113 Calle de la Paz.

Apothecary.

Mr. Samuel Bishop, 49 Calle de la Reconquista.

Monday last being the day of "St. Peter and St. Paul," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, and the usual observances took place at the Cathedral Church. We attended the *maitines* at that Temple on the preceding evening. The Bishop of the Diocese Dr. Mariano Medrano, officiated, as also a numerous body of the Clergy. The music and the choir were excellent. The ceremonies were of the same splendid description as on other occasions, and at their conclusion (about 8 o'clock) the Bishop retired, supported by two clergymen in consequence of his infirmities.

The night was cold and disagreeable, yet a respectable congregation (including a number of ladies) attended.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

From the galaxy of beauty at the late Ball, one of your Correspondents has, somewhat arbitrarily as I think—singled out a certain lady as the belle of the occasion; for, though I am happy to acknowledge the beauty of face and form, and unaffected demeanour, of the fair object of his choice, I must assert the principle of our polite blockading friends—"Chacun a son gout"—under shelter of which, I beg to offer you the following lines, which by inserting in your paper, you will confer a favor on a

CONSTANT READER.

Acrostic—written 26th May at 8 a. m.

"*Her beauty hung upon the cheek of night*
Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear."

Romeo and Juliet.

J oyous be thy dreams! thy slumbers sweet, as that
O 'er the unruffled cheek of infancy which steals,
A nd may no darker shade e'er rest upon that brow—
Q ueen of my heart! than that it wore last night, when
U ntir'd I gaz'd upon thy face angelic, like
I dolater when wrap't before his favorite shrine.
N o more my eyes behold thee, yet on my fancy
A rt thou deep imprest, and ne'er cans't be eras'd.

Advertisements.

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

NOTICE.

"The Athenæum" for December 1838, May and July 1839, and January 1840. "The Literary Gazette" for August and October 1839.

Those who may have the above works belonging to the Commercial Room in their possession, are respectfully requested to return them.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON

MEMBER of the University of Edinburgh, having received the approbation of the Tribunal of Medicine of Buenos Ayres, begs to offer his services to the Foreign Residents in this City, in all cases of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. To be seen at all hours at his residence Calle de la Paz No. 113.

Buenos Ayres, June 25, 1840. 3t

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 2nd of July, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns,
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 27.—Wind E. thick fog all day. Rain all last night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, for Montevideo.

The Camelion was inserted in our last as having sailed on the 26th. She was under way on that day, but anchored again S. of the outer roads from strong head wind and tide.

June 28.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 29.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 30.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 1.—Wind N. E. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 2.—Wind N. E. slight rain. Hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 3.—Wind E. N. E. thich fog.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 28th ult., was performed to a tolerably numerous audience, *Quince años ó efectos de la Perversion* and a farce, in both of which Señor Villarino shone as the hero.

On 29th, to a good house *El Troubador*. Sr. Villarino was the hero and went through the parts exceedingly well.

On 1st inst., for the benefit of Señor Villarino, the melo-drama of *Los seis grados del crimen*, in 6 aets, portraying 1st. Idleness.—2d. Seduction. 3rd. Gambling. 4th. Robbery. 5th. Murder. 6th. The Scaffold.

We have before spoken of this piece as being one of great attraction on the Boulevards of Paris. We cannot on this occasion pass over the excellent acting of Señor Villarino, particularly in the last scene when endeavouring to escape from the executioner. It was appalling and could not be greatly surpassed even at the *Porte St. Martin*. He was enthusiastically applauded. Senor Villarino has had an opportunity lately of evincing that he possesses more than ordinary professional talent. He is one of the best general actors we have ever seen.

We are happy to state that the house was one of the fullest ever knowh:—every box was taken. In fact pit, boxes and gallery were thronged. It was supposed there were nearly three thousand persons present, including "the standers." One would scarcely have believed when viewing such an immense assemblage, that Buenos Ayres is now in the 3d year of blockade.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 28th ult., was performed the comedy of *El error y el honor* and a farce.

We were at the other house.

On 29th, the tragedy of *El Duque de Viseo*, with the farce of *Las esposas vengadas*.

This tragedy of Viseo's Duke, has been adapted to the Spanish stage from Monk Lewis's drama of 'the Castle Spectre,' omitting however the ghost, Father Philip, Motley, the fishermen, &c., which rendered the English play so full of bustle. The scene is also placed on the Continent instead of England.

Señor Ruiz appeared for the first time as the Duke of Viseo (the Earl Osmond of our play), and his personification of it was a great deal better than we expected. In the dream scene he was more than respectable. He, in fact, gave a greater effect to it than Señor Lapuerta, who played Osmond at this Theatre on the 8th September 1838, but did not make a hit in it.

Señor Cordero as 'Northumberland,' (the name we believe in the English piece,) received deserved applause. This gentleman has lately figured in sentimental and heroic parts with considerable eclat. He commenced his histrionic career in the train of Momus. Perhaps in so doing he may have mistaken 'his line,' like Jack Bannister the great Comedian of the English Theatre, who at first thought that tragedy was his forte.

We did not wait the farce. The house was not very numerously attended except in the cazuela, which was crowded.

Sandwich Islands.—"The Times," London newspaper, in alluding to what it terms the outrage of a French frigate at the Sandwich Islands, says—That the French, presuming upon the reduced state of the British navy and their recent acquisition of the novelty of an efficient and numerous navy, rove about like a mischievous boy, trusted for the first time with a knife, and carve their initials every where.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

The *Marion's* praises have of late been sung;
On *Agnes's* charms with pathos they have hung;
I now will sing of one well known by Fame--
Miss *Manuelita* is the fair one's name.
All who behold her, unquestionably must
Admire her form and alabaster bust--
Her dark bright eyes, her beauteous hands so white,
Her little feet on which she steps so light:
Her coral lips which thousand smiles display,
Her balmy breath more sweet than new mown hay;
All would infer Dame Nature must have striven
To make her such as those who dwell in Heaven.
Her silken lashes, dark and long besides
Afford a place where Cupid lurks and hides,
From whence conceal'd he points th' unerring dart
At the unconscious or the sighing heart.
If she is seen at a *tertulia* or ball;
She is complaisant, and will dance with all,
And by her tone and manner will impart
Joy and delight to every persons heart--
Tho' high in rank she is quite free from pride,
Virtue and innocence, o'er her heart preside:
And she's most happy when others she can please,
Which with her charms she always does with ease.
If you behold her mounted on her steed,
None can excel in gracefulness and speed,
In passing o'er the rough or level ground,
Or leaping ditches with a single bound.
With many attractions peculiarly her own
She charms and pleases all and every one,
And by her merits has undoubted claim
To the possession of her own good name.
May she be free from all the trials and fears,
To which we are subject in this vale of tears;
And may she be with Angels ever blest
In the blest mansion of eternal rest.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

Another Admirer.

Prejudice against English Vocal Compositions.

Anecdote of Madame Malibran.—One evening she felt rather annoyed at the general prejudice, expressed by the company then present, against all English vocal compositions, the opinion being altogether in favour of foreign music, some even going so far as to assert that nothing could be good of which the air was entirely and originally of English extraction. Malibran in vain endeavoured to maintain that all countries possess, though perhaps in a less equal degree, many ancient melodies peculiarly their own; that nothing could exceed the beauty of the Scottish, Irish, Welsh, and even some of the old English airs. She then named many compositions of our best modern composers, Bishop, Barnett, Lee, Horn, &c., declaring her belief that if she were to produce one of Bishop or Horn's ballads, as the works of a Signor Vescove or Cuerno, thus Italianizing and Espagnolizing their names, they would *faire furore*. In the midst of this discussion, she volunteered a new Spanish song, composed, as she said, by a Don Chocarreira. She commenced—the greatest attention prevailed; she touched the notes lightly, introducing variations on repeating the symphony, and with a serious feeling, though a slight smile might be traced on her lips, began—

"Maria traiga un caldero
De agua, llama levante
Maria pon tu caldero,
Hagamos nuestro té."

She finished—the plaudits resounded, and the air was quoted as a further example how far superior foreign talent was to English. Malibran assented to the justice of their remarks, and agree to yield still more to their argument, if the same air sung adagio should be found equally beautiful when played presto. The parties were agreed; when, to the positive consternation of all present, and very much to the diversion of Malibran herself, the Spanish melody, which she had so divinely sung, was, on being played quick, instantly recognised as a popular English nursery song, by no means of the highest class. Shall we shock our readers when we remind them that

"Maria traiga un caldero"

means literally, "Molly put the kettle on?"—

Memoirs of Madame Malibran.

A New Adjective.—"The Poet's," says the *Buffalo Journal*, "are not all dead," and gives this example:—"The *Niles* (Michigan) *Intelligencer* publishes a call for a meeting of the citizens to repair a 'corduroy'-road near that place, and compels the muses to second the call in the following stanza:—

"'Those who would travel it
Should turn out and gravel it;
For now it's not passable,
Not even *jackassable.*'"

A fellow "down east" says his cousin Sookey is so modest that she cannot remove the table cloth before the company, without blushing, because the table has got legs.

The Little Genius says he saw a man the other day who had "caught" a bad cold, but his nose run so fast he could not overtake or keep up with it.

A rich, but avaricious lady, was in the practice of marketing, and carrying home her purchases herself, for fear of any fraud being committed. One day she was returning from her butcher's, when she let fall, in the public street, a shoulder of mutton, from under her shawl. A young man, passing, picked it up, and presenting it to her with a gallant air, said, "Madam, you have dropped your fan."

Advertisements.

CHEAP BEAVER HATS.

SELLING at No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, superior English Beaver Hats, (fashionable shape) at $60 to $100 each. j4 3t

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The Prices of Specie and Exchange are ***nominal.***

Doubloons, Spanish.......	500	a 520	dollars each
Do. Patriot	500	a 520	do. do.
Plata macuquina	27	a 28	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	30	a nom.	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	30	a nom.	do. do.
Six per cent Stock... ...	60	a ,	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none		
Exchange on England ...	$1\frac{15}{16}$	a	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a	nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	30	a 32	per patacon
Do. United States		a	perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, best..........	58	a 60	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	50	a 54	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	54	a 55	do. do.
Do. salted		a	do. do.
Do. Horse	20	a 22	do. each.
Nutria Skins	6	a 6½	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins..	90	a100	do. per dozen
Wool, common	18	a 24	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked............	35	a 40	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen....	24	a 25	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen......	42	a 45	
Deer skins per dozen......	18	a 20	
Hair, long	120	a 125	do.per arr'ba
Do. mixed	55	a 60	do. do.
Jerked Beef		a	doperquintal
Tallow, melted....	24	a 28	do.per.arrb'a
Horns	400	a 600	per mil.
Flour, (North American)..		a	*none*
Salt, on board............		a none	per fan
Discount	1	a 1¼	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 510 dollars. The lowest price 410 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 pence. The lowest ditto $1\frac{15}{16}$ pence.

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George Thomas, Responsible Editor.